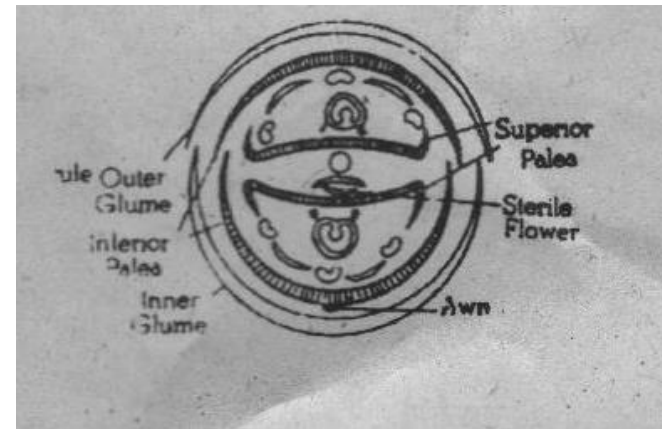
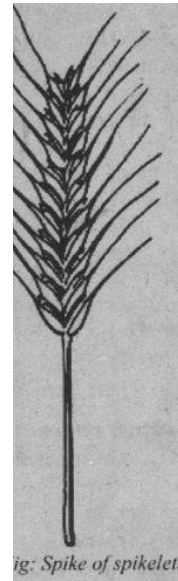
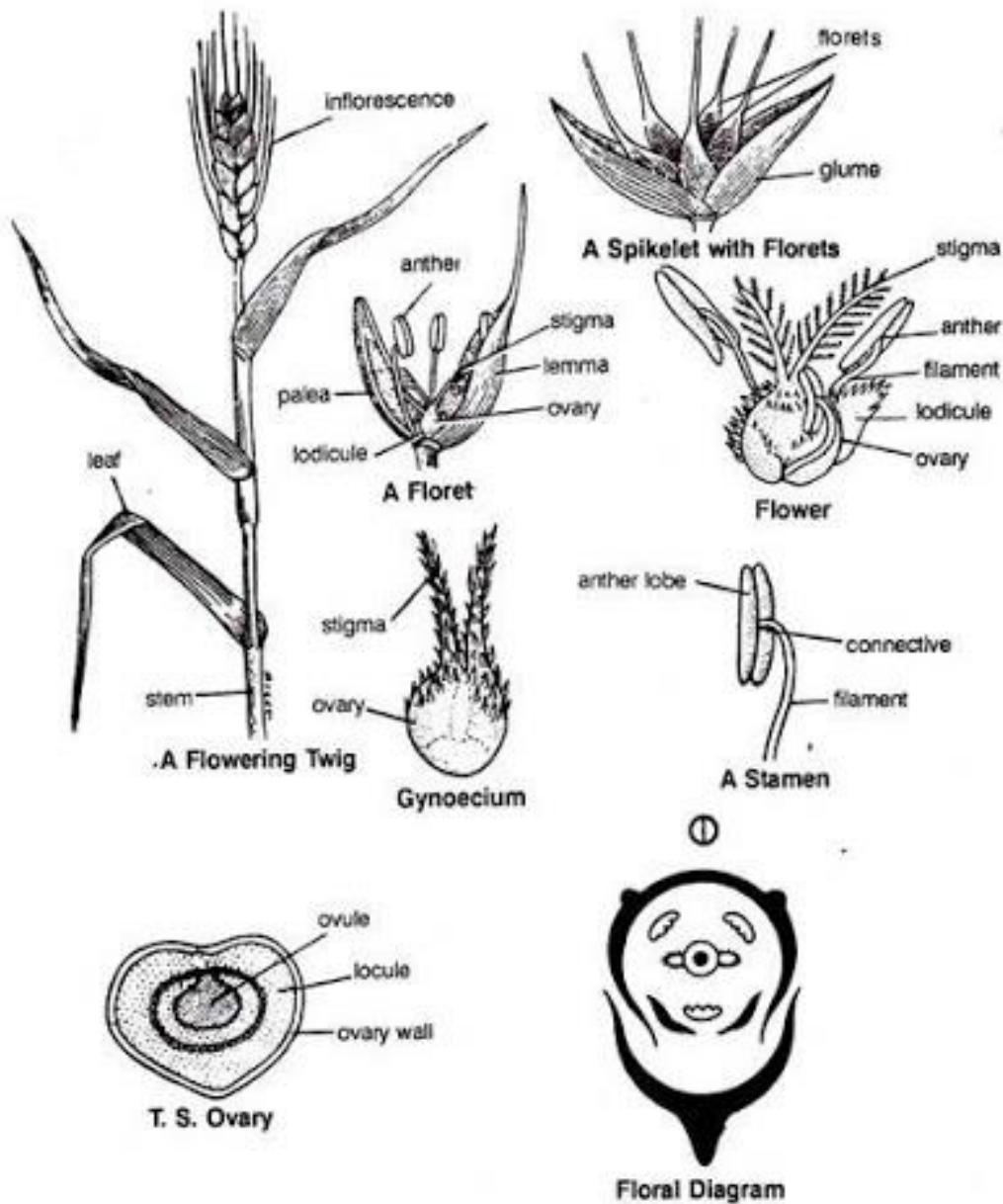


**Genus – *Triticum aestivum***

**Family – Poaceae**

**Common name - Wheat**





$\text{---} \dagger \text{ } \sigma \text{ } P_2 \text{ lodicules } A_3 \text{ } G_1$

Fig. 148. *Triticum aestivum*.

**Habit:** An annual or biennial grass

**Leaf:** Sessile with long sheathing base; alternate; simple; ligulate; parallel venation.

**Inflorescence:** Spike of spikelets, Each spikelet is composed of 3-5 florets. It is enclosed by a pair of bracts called glumes., erect but curved at maturity, mostly 5-15 cm long excluding the awns, rachis 2- 3 mm long, hairy on margin. A spikelet has a small axis known as rachilla.

**Flower:** Pedicillate; bracteate, two bracts palea and lemma enclose flower or floret; lemma contain bristle like awns, zygomorphic, incomplete, hypogynous.

**Perianth:** Represented by two or three scale like lodicules.

**Androecium:** 3 stamens, basifixed, dehiscence longitudinal

**Gynoecium:** Bicarpellary, stigma feathery, placentation is basal.

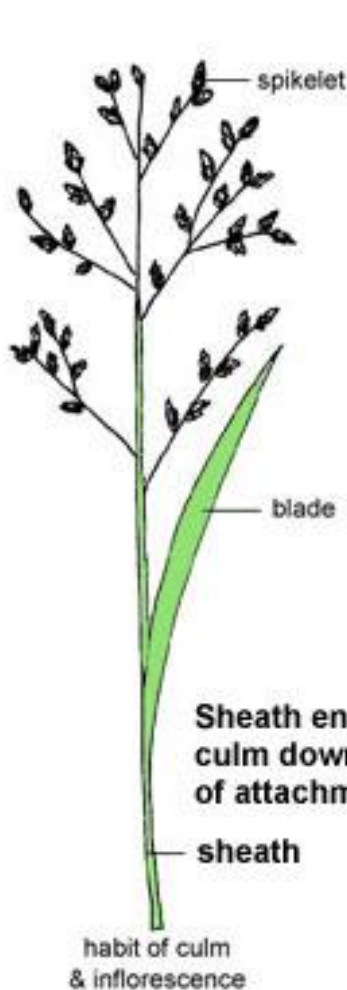
**Fruit:** Caryopsis

**Genus – *Poa annua***

**Family – Poaceae**

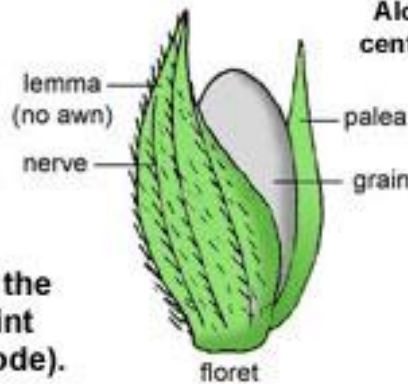
**Common name – Annual Poa**





In some grass species, the lemma is shorter than the glumes.

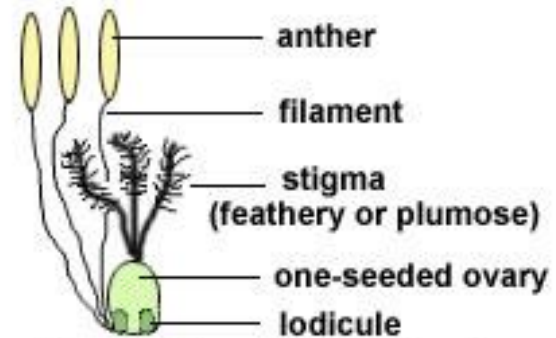
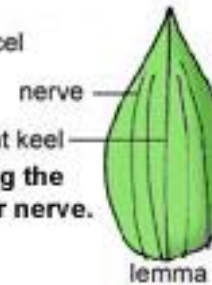
The lowermost glume of a spikelet is often called the 1st glume.



In some grass species, the lemma bears a slender, bristle-like awn.

The glumes and florets are attached above the pedicel along an axis called the rachilla.

Along the center nerve.



bisexual flower (within floret)

© E.M. Armstrong 2003  
Flower by W.P. Armstrong 2003

annual bluegrass (*Poa annua*)

**Habit-** Wild annual herb

**Leaves** - alternate distichous, simple with sheath

**Inflorescence** - spikelets, in terminal, open, panicle like arrays, each spikelet with two short glumes at base enclosing 3-5 fertile florets and 1 sterile floret

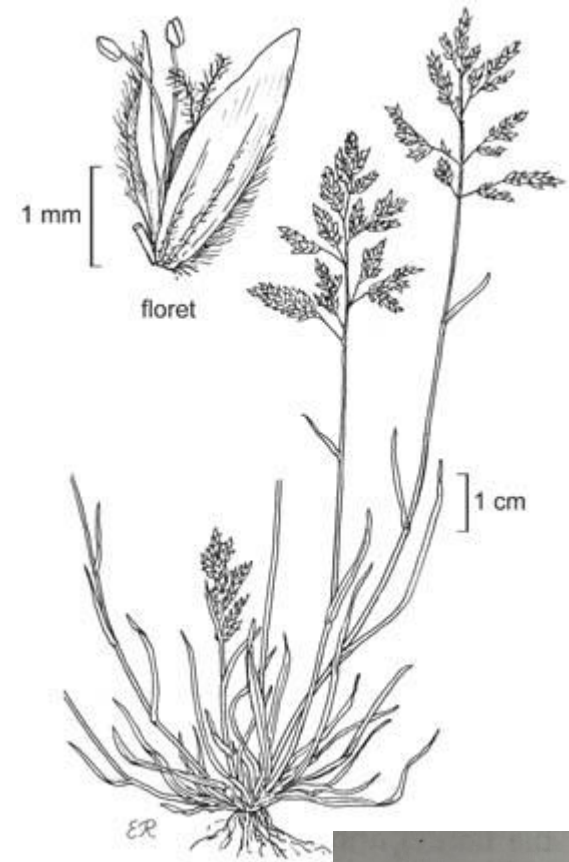
**Flower-** Bracteate (represented by lemma without awn), bracteolate (represented by palea), sessile, incomplete, zygomorphic, hypogynous

**Perianth** – represented by 2 teeth like lodicules

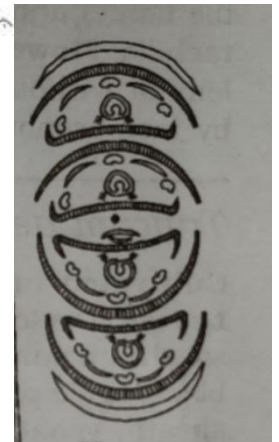
**Androecium** - 3, free anthers, basifixed, dithecal, longitudinally dehiscent

**Gynoecium-** Bicarpellary, syncarpous, placentation basal, stigma feathery

**Fruit** - Caryopsis



**Floral diagram**



**Note-**Please refer to Gurcharan Singh book for further elaboration

## **Assignment:**

- 1. Write the Points of Identifications of Brassicaceae family.**
- 2. Draw the floral formula and floral diagram of *Salvia*.**

**Write the answers of the given questions and mail the same latest by March 31, 2020. Do not type and send. It should be handwritten, clicked and converted into PDF. Students should submit their assignment according to their roll numbers to respective teacher.**

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